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Maximum +31°C.
Minimum +10°C.
Sun sets today at 7-13 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-36 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

KABUL TIMES

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VOL. I, NO. 93

KABUL, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1962 (SARATAN 4, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

'NUCLEAR WAR WILL WHY NASSER SPARE NO ONE' NATIONALIZED Khrushchev's Call For SUEZ CANAL Peace Efforts

BUCHAREST, June 25, (Tass).—Speaking at a meeting here yesterday Mr. Khrushchev said a world war involving the use of thermonuclear weapons would be the worst disaster mankind had ever known.

BID TO HALT SHOOTING AT BERLIN WALL Western Move For Joint Talks

WASHINGTON, June 25, (Reuter).—The Western "Big Three" are expected to propose to the Soviet Union today that joint talks be held in a bid to halt shooting incidents at the Berlin border wall, U.S. officials said.

U.S. Department sources said the proposal would be made in parallel Notes which the U.S., Britain and France hope to deliver to the Soviet Foreign Ministry today.

Officials said the Western Notes, replying to a communication of June 8, would react Moscow's charges that the West caused provocative incidents on the Berlin border.

But they would also suggest that talks be held with a view to easing the tense situation that has led to firing between police in East and West Berlin after refugees were shot at.

One idea said to be under consideration was that East German and West Berlin police withdraw far enough back from the dividing wall to make it unlikely that shots aimed at refugees would get across the border.

British Soldiers Riot In West German Town

BONN, June 25, (Reuter).—Between 20 and 25 British soldiers are alleged to have swept through the main streets of a small north German town early yesterday breaking 19 windows of shops and houses, overturning two cars and damaging a third.

The town is Schneverdingen, a small community of 7,500 people about 70 miles north-east of Minden where there have been other incidents involving British soldiers. A British Army spokesman said the unit is being withdrawn from the area.

Last night, the Mayor of Schneverdingen, Herr Gustav Bosselmann, said several benches and street lamps were also damaged.

About 10 days ago two pedestrians were assaulted by British soldiers, but they only received minor injuries, the Mayor added.

Herr Bosselmann said German and military police patrols in the area were being increased and joint patrols were also being considered.

"It is a fact that the hydrogen bomb makes no distinction: all are equal before it—the white, the yellow and the black, believers and atheists, progressive and conservatives—a nuclear war will spare no one. Our struggle for peace is prompted by the desire to make sure that this disaster never happens on earth," he added.

Calling for a peaceful solution of international problems he said the example of Laos showed that such ways could be found.

It could be noted with satisfaction that the agreement reached on setting up a coalition Government headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma facilitated a normalization of the situation in that country. A positive solution of this problem was achieved as a result of the efforts of many countries and, of course, above all, as a result of the efforts of the patriotic forces of Laos themselves.

Such a settlement in Laos might serve as a good example in solving other problems as well, such as the German problem and the problem of West Berlin.

The June session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries adopted a declaration on the German problem "which expresses our general desire to continue exerting efforts towards an understanding on a mutually acceptable solution of the German problem through the conclusion of a peace treaty and normalization of the situation in West Berlin."

German Problem

The Soviet Government repeatedly stated its position on the German problem and it would press for the liquidation of the remnants of World War II in the interests of strengthening peace in Europe and the world over.

"Certain Western correspondents distorted my statement on the German question at the meeting of the personnel of the 'Grivuta Rosie'. At that meeting, as known, I said the following: 'We suggest to the United States and other countries to sign a German peace treaty with both German States and to solve the question of West Berlin as a free city on this basis. But if we fail to come to terms with them, we reported to have reached their final phase.'

(Contd. on Page 4)

MASS EXODUS OF EUROPEANS FROM ALGERIA CONTINUES

ALGIERS, June 25, (Reuter).—French officials at Rocher Noir city still hoped yesterday for a last-minute truce between diehard O.A.S. leaders in Oran and the Moslem National Liberation Front before the self-determination vote, now only a week away.

Time is running short if there is to be a pre-referendum conciliation deal in the west Algerian city. But complete calm reigns in Algiers and most of the rest of Algeria.

Algiers continues emptying steadily of Europeans, and only the shortage of steamers and aircraft limits the exodus.

Passages are fully booked up to next Sunday—referendum day—and

LONDON, June 25, (Reuter).—President Nasser in an article published in the Sunday Times here yesterday said that his decision to nationalize the Suez Canal came from a need to raise money for the building of the Aswan High Dam.

The article, entitled "My side of Suez" was a conversation with a Sunday Times writer in which the UAR President traced the events leading up to the Anglo-French intervention in Suez in 1956.

The President said he was certain Britain did not have enough forces within striking distance of the canal area to intervene after the nationalization had taken place. This, he felt, would give him time to work the problem out by negotiation.

He said that after the withdrawal of the French and British pilots from the canal, he felt sure that the successful operation of the canal by the Egyptian pilots had ended the crisis, and proved to the world Egypt's ability to operate the canal on her own.

After the Israeli invasion of the Sinai, President Nasser said he was still certain that Britain and France would not invade, and that he believed right until he saw the British planes over the canal that the then British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, was bluffing.

In conclusion, President Nasser said that now the Suez war had passed in history, the Egyptian people could forgive the action, but they would never forget it.

RECEPTION FOR POLISH DELEGATION

KABUL, June 25.—A reception was given in honour of the Polish Civil Aviation delegation now in Kabul, by the Polish Ambassador, on Saturday.

The function was attended by Mr. Abdul Karim Hakimi, the President of the Afghan Civil Aviation, Mr. Rafiq, the Director of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and some other officials of the Department of Civil Aviation.

Talks on the conclusion of a civil aviation agreement between Afghanistan and Poland are reported to have reached their final phase.

LAOTIAN DELEGATION TO GENEVA NAMED Cease-Fire Proclaimed Throughout The Country

VIENTIANE, June 25.—The new Provisional coalition Cabinet of Laos chose a seven-man delegation to go to Geneva and sign a declaration of Laotian neutrality.

It will be led by Mr. Quinim Pholsena, the Foreign Minister and a Left-leaning neutralist.

Informed sources said they were not surprised that General Phoumi Nosavan, Right-wing "strong man" and Vice-Premier, had not been chosen to lead the delegation although the new Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, named him for the job two weeks ago.

Earlier, a cease-fire was proclaimed throughout the country following the first meeting of the Cabinet.

The Coalition Government said that the presence of American troops in neighbouring Thailand constituted "a threat to the neutrality of Laos."

American marines were moved into Thailand when Left-wing units in Laos swept towards the border after capturing Nam Tha from Right-wing troops last month.

The new Government made its stand on the troops issue in a policy statement here.

Girls School Opened In Safed Sang

KABUL, June 25.—A village school for girls has been opened by the Rural Development Project in Safed Sang district of Logar. Mr. Haji Saheb Shah, a prominent personality of the village, has donated his house for the use of the school.

BAGHLAN SOON NEW HOTEL FOR

BAGHLAN, June 25.—The foundation stone of a new hotel to be built by the Municipality was laid by Mr. Siddiki the Governor of the Kataghan Province, yesterday.

The hotel to be built in a 2½ acre area will have two storeys and will be equipped with all modern facilities. The building is expected to cost Af. 3 million which will be paid jointly by the municipalities of Baghlan Pule-e-Khumri and Kunduz.

EUROPEANS C ONTINUES

steamship company officials estimate it would take them to mid-August to move all the people who have already queued in an unsuccessful quest for tickets.

At La Madrague, popular bathing resort 12 miles from Algiers, several hundred people occupied the beach usually packed by

(Contd. on Page 4)

Momands Fire On Pakistani Military Camp

KABUL, June 25.—A group of Momand nationalists led by Malik Sher Ali Khan fired on the Pakistani Military Camp at Shaar on June 21, says a report from Bajawar in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan. The attack caused casualties to the Pakistani garrison.

A report from Central Independent Pakhtunistan says that a party of Bhattani nationalists headed by Mr. Ali Mohammad Khan ambushed a Pakistani Government lorry in the Khairakhail area. To retaliate, the Government of Pakistan has arrested Mr. Sarwar Khan, Mr. Alam Khan, Mr. Akbar Khan and Mr. Padshah Khan, all belonging to the Bhattani tribe. They are reported to have been lodged in Bannu jail.

Another party of Pakhtunistani nationalists led by Mr. Ali Mohammad Khan, on June 15, blew up with explosive a bridge in the Tank area.

Other Pakhtunistani nationalists destroyed a Government building at Manzai. Nationalists of the Bahlozai tribe threw bombs into the Pakistani Military Fort at Jandola and another group of Bahlozai nationalists fired upon the Military Post at Kharghi.

Jewish Forces Shell Syrian Village

LONDON, June 25, (Reuter).—Damascus Radio said last night that "Jewish forces" had last evening shelled a Syrian village with heavy mortars and automatic weapons.

Damascus Radio said the shooting went on for almost an hour. The Jewish forces, concentrated in the area of Tel el Kadiaol shelled the Syrian village of Ashkola. Syrian forces returned the fire, the radio added.

CAIRO, June 25, (Reuter).—Dr. Victorio, Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee on South-West Africa, said here yesterday he had not received a request to return to New York as soon as possible to take part in the Committee's work.

The envoy said he had sent the U. N. the draft of a report on his recent visit to South Africa and South-West Africa.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

JUNE 25, 1962

TAPPING WATER

RESOURCES

Perhaps it would not be an exaggeration to say that the biggest source of wealth for Afghanistan is water and by making a proper use of this source a concrete foundation for the country's further development can be laid.

The plans made for tapping underground water resources by the Ministry of Mines and Industries, with the co-operation of the United Nations, if carried out properly, could be the beginning of a new phase in the development of agriculture and industries in the country. The fact is that Afghanistan suffers from an abundance of water at one season and its acute shortage at another. In the spring and early summer, while snow melts in the mountains and rainfall is more frequent, the country does not have any problem as regards water supply. But in the rest of the summer and fall water becomes scarce.

Afghans are said to be talented in tapping underground water. Experienced local people can determine the depth at which water exists. And if this knowledge is coupled with modern science and equipment, no doubt there will be great development as far as the utilization of our underground water goes.

While in the Second Five Year Plan emphasis is laid on the development of agriculture and basic industries it is very important that in order to ensure the successful completion of the Plan an all the year-round water supply should be guaranteed. Underground water will ensure the supply in those months when surface water becomes scarce.

The "Ground Water Investigation and Exploration and Afghanistan Water Development Authority" can not only concentrate on utilizing underground water of the country but it can become a proper source of authority for the proper and economical use of surface water.

What Chances Of Bunker Plan On W. Irian Dispute?

By KHATAK

The process of liberating Goa from the Portuguese occupation was a fairly smooth and matter of course operation by the Indian Government that of West Irian, a similar point of friction between Indonesia and Holland and remnant of Dutch colonialism in South-East Asia, still remains to be solved.

Knowing the stubbornness of his adversaries, Dr. Sukarno, the Indonesian President, had to assume extraordinary powers on July 5, 1959, when he issued a decree reinstating the 1945 constitution with a policy of guided democracy.

The liberation of West Irian, an area 160,000 square miles of the Indonesian territory forcibly kept under domination by Holland, was set as Indonesia's main political target.

While the Indonesian people and Government have been trying resolutely to solve the problem through peaceful means they have also declared publicly that they are prepared to use force if they have to. President Sukarno has said Indonesia will be liberated "before the cock crows in 1963".

Colonialists should have learnt its lesson from Goa, Algeria and the Congo. They should know that it simply does not pay to behave like an orotich.

It is hoped the Government of Indonesia need not have to use force and that the lead taken by

the U.N. Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, in presenting a possible peaceful solution of the West-Irian problem as outlined by the Bunker Plan will result in fruitful negotiations.

Bunker Plan

The six-point plan drawn up by U Thant's representative, Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, under the terms of which West-Irian administration will be transferred from the Dutch to the U.N. and then within two years to Indonesia, does offer some ground for the resumption of the Indonesian-Dutch negotiations.

The fact that the Dutch Government has signified its acceptance of the Bunker proposals without any qualification and reservation is taken by the U.N. Secretary-General to mean that the Dutch have "accepted the principle of phased transfer as envisaged in the Bunker proposals".

Dr. Sukarno, while considering Dutch acceptance of the Bunker proposal in principle, as a "step forward" toward the resumption of negotiations between the two countries, is anxious to clear the question of the sequence of actions in the Bunker proposals.

Indonesia wants to be sure that the free choice for the West Irian people must be executed after the transfer of administration of West Irian to Indonesia, as stipulated in the Bunker Plan. Dr. Sukarno wants to be assured that negotiations should be started

from that hypothesis.

This stand of the Indonesian Government is understandable because the pressure exercised upon the population of West Irian by the Dutch cannot be expected to relax to the point that the true expression of the people could find an outlet so long as they still have a foothold on West Irian territory.

Effective Safeguard

There cannot be any effective safeguard against colonial infiltration and sabotage in West Irian until Indonesia attains full control of the territory. Therefore it is only commonsense that the free choice for West Irian should be executed after the transfer of administration to Indonesia.

The people of West Irian should be given a chance to experience the practical advantages of living under no foreign rule before they can be expected to decide intelligently about their future. Dutch colonialism over West Irian has a long and tragic history. The people in West Irian need some time to get used to a new way of life, free from exploitation and pressure before they can be expected to decide their future.

While a sympathetic view of the cautions optimism expressed that further development in regard to the future negotiations between Indonesia and Holland by the Indonesian President should be taken, it is expected with the Bunker Plan as the basis will be hastened.

Exodus Of Europeans The Bunker Plan From Burundi

Luxury villas stand empty in month.

Usumbura (Burundi) and many shops are closed and barred as hundreds of Europeans leave this tiny Belgian-administered territory before it becomes independent on July 1.

The main cause of the mass exodus of Europeans is fear of an outbreak of disorders similar to those which swept the neighbouring Congo after independence there two years ago.

A senior official said on Saturday that only about one-third of the 4,000 Belgians living in Burundi as part of the U.N. trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi will still be in the kingdom by July 1.

He said that apart from the 400 Belgian troops stationed in Burundi, there would be only about 1,300 Belgian civilians, including 50 technicians who would be working for the future joint services of the two independent states of Burundi and Ruanda. The official was unable to give detailed figures for Ruanda, but said the number of Belgians, technicians and those leaving were all about 85 % of the parallel figures for Burundi.

The Belgian airline Sabena runs up to eight extra flights weekly from Usumbura to Brussels, with each airline capable of carrying about 80 passengers. These are in addition to the four regular weekly flights from Elisa-umburto-Brussels by way of Usumbura. Nearly all the seats on these flights have been booked post from Usumbura during the past

An airline official said here recently that three extra Cargo flights had flown out loaded solely with scores of cats, cage birds and other pets belonging to the departing Belgians.

The officials said most of those leaving had booked return tickets, though few were expected to make the return flight.

While most of the Belgians have gone to Belgium, some have gone to Leopoldville, Uganda and Kenya. Others still here have said they are ready to drive the 10 miles to the Congo border at any sign of trouble.

Most foreign observers here believe that the transfer of power is unlikely to be marked by any serious or extensive troubles. (Reuters)

Afghanistan Bank's New President Takes Charge

KABUL, June 25.—Mr. Habibullah Mali Achekzai, the new President of the Afghanistan Bank, took charge of his post at a ceremony which was also attended by Mr. Malikyar, the Minister of Finance. Mr. Malikyar introduced Mr. Mali Achekzai to the officials of the Bank and praised the services of the new President in banking and financial departments of the country. Nearly all the seats on these flights have been booked post from Usumbura during the past

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

The daily Islah of yesterday commented editorially on the new regulation devised by the Ministry of Public Health regarding dispensaries. Previously, says the editorial, people going to different pharmacies used to get different treatment. Prices were different; there were instances when wrong and outdated medicine had been dispensed often producing adverse effects. With the enforcement of these new regulations, it is hoped, concludes the paper, that unpleasant and undesirable treatment would not be repeated. People's co-operation is very much needed for the successful application of the new regulations. Any person suspecting a pharmacy of overcharging, or selling medicine not actually prescribed, should immediately report to the concerned health authorities.

Yesterday's Islah also carried a picture of the recent visit paid by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, to France. He is seen walking with the French President, General de Gaulle on his right and the French Premier, Georges Pompidou on his left.

Anis carried an editorial entitled "The African Stand". After the second World War, and specially over the past few months, the political stand of Africa has been such that it has attracted the attention of many observers. The secessionist activities of Katanga led by the colonial stooge, Tshombe, the policy of racial discrimination followed by the South African Government, the situation in Southern Rhodesia, nationalist activities in Algeria and Angola have led the Africans to launch a joint campaign for the attainment of their just goals.

Only recently conference of the Casablanca Powers was held in Cairo. Important decisions in the military, economic and cultural fields were adopted at the conference. The communique shows that member-nations of the conference concentrated their efforts on the creation of greater unity among them in such a way that the integrity and sovereignty of any member might not be jeopardized.

Accra Talks

Another conference is in session in Accra, the capital of Ghana. The slogan of the conference is "The World without the Bomb". Dr. Nkrumah, in his opening speech said a few days ago that Africa was under the constant threat of a nuclear war. If every one in every country was convinced that his foremost duty is to rid humanity of the threat of a nuclear war, they can achieve their aim tomorrow. Dr. Nkrumah said that he suggested the Big Powers should themselves volunteer not to interfere in the internal affairs of Africa.

The paper then goes on to say that since the African nations are determined to attain their national goals, it is expected that they will strengthen further the basis of their policies of non-alignment as agreed in the Belgrade Conference. This in itself will stop foreign infiltration and interference. The paper considers the statements of the Ghanaian President and the decisions of the Casablanca Powers as a new stand in Africa but also a tacit warning to those who are not prepared to give up their demands for the Africans to make unwilling commitments.

(Contd. on Page 4)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME MONDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-15 GMT
on 76 Metres Band News 3-00-3-7;
Music 3-07-3-10; Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Weekly Press Review" 3-16-3-20; Music and Indonesia.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 65 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:05-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 65 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; Commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Pakhtunistan" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:30-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



TUESDAY ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 7:30 Arr. 9:30.
Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:30.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:30.
Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:10.
Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. 11:00 Arr. 19:10.
Kabul—Delhi:
Dep. 19:30 Arr. 17:10.

IRANIAN AIRLINES

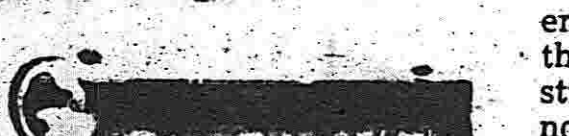
ARRIVALS:
Zahidan—Kabul:
Dep. 5:30 a.m. Arr. 10:10.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Zahidan:
Dep. 11:30 Arr. 14:30.

AEROFLOT:

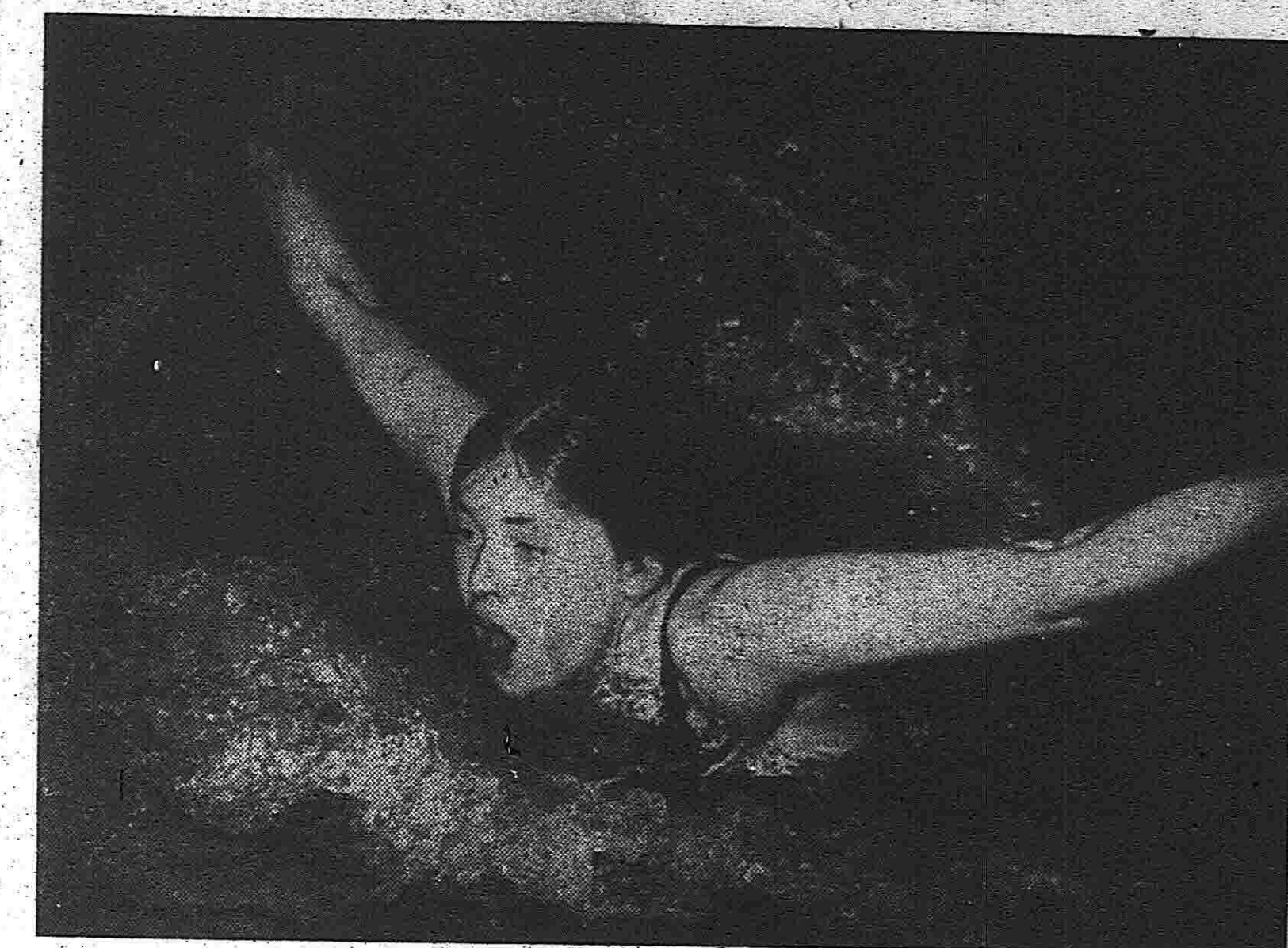
ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 10:30 a.m. Arr. 5:50.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20697-21122
Traffic ... 20159-24041
Ambulance ... 22318
Afghan Booking Office: 24731.



Humayoun: Phone No. 20524
Pashai: Phone No. 22819
Haidar: Phone No. 22954
Sana: Phone No. 20534
Lamar: Phone No. 20569



The upsurge of swimming youngsters continues. Sixteen-year-old Ann Cooterill, an "unknown" schoolgirl from England, whirled those slim arms, windmill fashion, to edge her way into the British swimming team with a first class 110 yard butterfly swim during the British trials at Blackpool.

Exploration Of Afghanistan's Natural Resources

The natural resources of Afghanistan have never been fully explored and the introduction of new methods of exploration forms part of the economic policy of the Government.

Water is to a large extent the main natural resource of the country. Until modern drilling techniques for ground-water development were introduced a few years ago, ground water was utilized by digging ordinary wells and by means of a system of karez or underground water channels. Even now, large-scale ground-water development has not yet been implemented.

However, a scheme for "Ground-water Investigation and Exploration and Afghan Water Development Authority" has been prepared. For the present the project would cover three selected areas, the total surface of which is 26,850 sq. kms.

It is proposed that the project should be executed by a team of international experts assisted by Afghan technicians, administrators and workers. The UN Special Fund would supply the necessary equipment such as drilling rigs, hydro-geological and geophysical equipment, special vehicles and earth-moving equipment as well as laboratory, technical and engineering equipment and geophysical contracts. For its part the Afghan Government would supply the staff for technical and auxiliary services and construction, and maintain the equipment.

It is estimated that up to 60% of Afghanistan's economy is based on agriculture. During the first Five-Year Plan (1956-1961) emphasis was placed mostly on the development of the extra structure of the country's economy. The Second Five-Year Plan lays particular emphasis on raising agricultural production and the establishment of basic industries (natural gas, petroleum, coal, metallurgy, cement) which are great consumers of water, particularly of underground water. Because of that it is certain that the project's execution and its successful comple-

tion would have a tremendous impact on the country's economy. The most immediate and positive significance of the project can be summed up as follows:

(a) It would open up new ground-water resources essential to the country's economic development.

(b) It would facilitate and form the nucleus of the National Water Policy to be defined by the State through the Afghan Water Development Authority; furthermore it would ensure essential help to this Government Agency.

(c) The training of Afghan technicians and workers and the introduction of modern and efficient techniques would prove of immense value to the country.

(d) In the selected (pilot) areas of the project, it would solve the acute water shortage and secure welfare and resettlement possibilities for the country's population.

The Afghan Government considers the approval of the project by the United Nations Special Fund a necessity and attaches importance to its earliest implementation. The representative of the Special Fund, while in Kabul was interested in obtaining information on morphologic features, geological and structural data on certain areas of the country in relation to the ground-water project. One of these areas shows a high concentration of important minerals such as iron, lead, zinc, copper, wolframite, gold and even geothermal energy. The area in question has a favourable geographic situation and an excellent economic situation for further mineral deposits development and export to world markets.

The future Afghan-United Nations Special Fund project for mineral exploration would be conducted as follows: (a) airborne geophysical survey using up to date methods for a 5,250 sq. km. area; (b) elaboration of the geophysical data; (c) ground survey and study of elaborated surveys (geology, structures, ore deposits, geophysics); (d) drilling

operations to fix the ore bodies quality and quantity; (e) mining economy including transportation and on-the-spot processing; (f) recommendations for exploitation.

In conclusion it can be stated that both projects would be of great help in the country's economic development and would conform to the integrated national economic policy.

INONU HEADS NEW TURKISH COALITION

ANKARA, June 25. (Reuters).—The coalition Cabinet, headed by Mr. Ismet Inonu, is expected to be announced here today. The 77-year-old Prime Minister's Republican People's Party will have 12 Ministries, the new Turkey Party six and the Republican Peasants' National Party four.

There will also be one independent Minister chosen from among independents in the National Assembly and three deputy premiers—one from each party.

The three parties and the independent deputies agreed yesterday on an amnesty for political prisoners as a condition for the new Government.

Land Tax Reforms

Leaders of the three parties signed a protocol with a representative of the independents in which they also agreed on democratic economic development and land tax reforms.

Mr. Inonu will confer with leaders of the other parties before naming an Interior Minister, although it is known he will be from the Republican People's Party.

The veteran statesman had been trying to form a new Government since shortly after the resignation of his previous coalition Cabinet of the Republican People's and the Justice parties on May 31. This resulted from a dispute over the amnesty proposal. President Gursel then renominated Mr. Inonu as Prime Minister.

NEW OPENINGS IN RADIO ELECTRONICS

It is amazing how scientific research in different countries follows the same direction, said Dr. Kelly of the United States at Saturday's session on radio electronics in Moscow.

It is often unknown who was first to pick up and develop any idea which had hovered in the air.

The air of such ideas seemed to permeate the work of the scientific session on radio problems which concluded in Moscow.

Something close to 500 specialists delivered reports on radio engineering, television, theory of information, cybernetics, propagation of waves and questions with the modern radio science.

The purpose of the session, said the Chairman, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences Vladimir Siforov, was to discuss the results and prospects of the development of the main trends of radio electronics.

The session was attended by some 2,000 specialists in various fields including representatives of ten countries such as the United States, France, Italy and others. The scope of the session was extended in conformity with the wide range of ideas under discussion.

Dr. Yuri Kaznacheyev, the Soviet scientist, suggested the transmission of radio, telephone and even television signals along a gaspipe, the use of underground tubes as ready steel wave-carriers for the transmission of any information over thousands of kilometres.

T. V. Channels

Underground lines (the USSR has 25,000 kilometres of them) will start carrying radio signals and other messages if the interior of the tube is covered with a film of copper or aluminium. It becomes possible to transmit up to 10 television channels via a gas pipeline. Moreover, if the interior surface of the pipe is made in the form of a spiral, it will be able to carry up to 100 T.V. programmes and almost 1,000 telephone channels.

The idea of exciting electromagnetic waves in underground pipes was set forth at the session for the first time. It opens up prospects for the development of a new class of communication channels.

The announcement by the head of the Electro-Acoustics Laboratory at Kharkov University, Mr. Mark Leonovich, on the new electronic instrument—"EOLA-3"—was a surprise for the session participants, against the background of the technical reports they had heard.

This instrument combines the continuous, smooth sound of violin and the sound of the percussion type like the clavichord and guitar. It is the first electronic music instrument which conveys the individuality of the performer. "The musician himself controls the colouring of the sound," said Dmitry Shostakovich, commenting on this instrument.

The range of ideas examined at the session also included questions

(Contd. on Page 4)

Khrushchev's

Speech

(Contd. from page 1).

shall sign a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic. And thus an end will be put to the occupation regime in West Berlin."

In spite of the full clarity of the presentation of this question, some Western newspapers depicted matters as if the Soviet Union all but abandoned its former position and might agree to a continuation of the present situation in Germany which was dangerous to the cause of peace. The purpose of such concoctions was obviously to mislead world public opinion, he said.

In this context he said he would declare once again that "we are firmly convinced that the liquidation of the occupation regime in West Berlin, the withdrawal of the occupation troops and the conversion of West Berlin into a free, demilitarized city are the only ways of improving the climate and creating favourable conditions for a solution of other international problems as well."

But from the fact that the Soviet Government showed good will and patience in the talks with the Western Powers, seeking a peaceful settlement in Germany with their participation, "it does not follow at all that the solution of this question can be put off indefinitely."

"We display patience, but if the Western Powers keep deliberately using the negotiations in order to evade a solution of this overdue problem, the Soviet Union, together with the socialist countries and other States who wish to do so, will sign a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic with all the ensuing consequences."

THE BUNKER PLAN

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the second year full administrative control would be transferred to Indonesia. United Nations Technical Assistance personnel will remain in an advisory capacity and to assist in preparation for carrying out the provisions of paragraph four.

4. Indonesia agrees to make arrangements with the assistance and participation of the Acting Secretary General of the United Nations and United Nations personnel to give the people of the territory the opportunity to exercise freedom of choice not later than blank years after Indonesia has assumed full administrative responsibility for West New Guinea.

5. Indonesia and The Netherlands agree to share the costs of the foregoing.

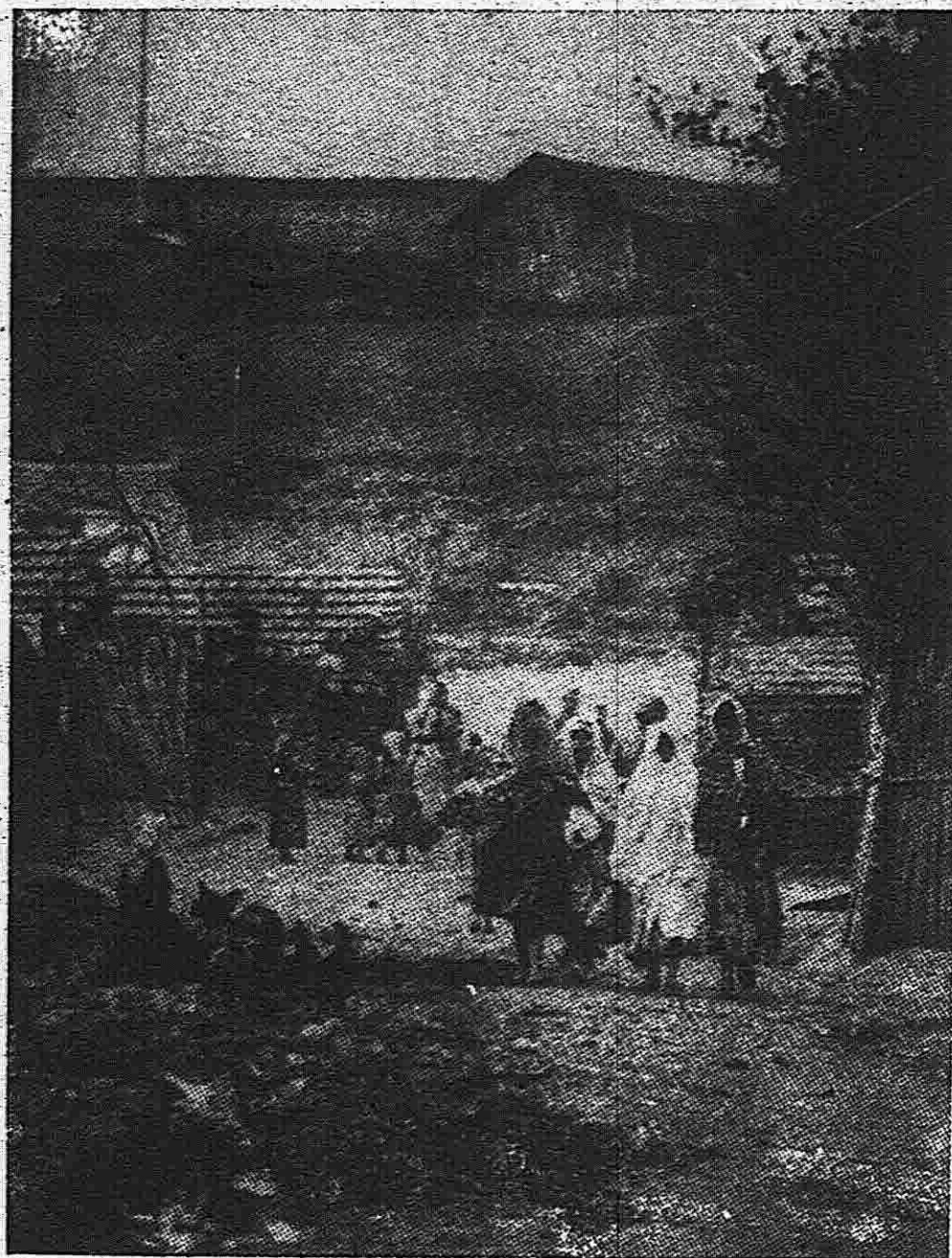
6. Once this agreement has been signed the Government of Indonesia and The Netherlands will resume normal diplomatic relations.

NEW OPENINGS IN RADIO ELECTRONICS

(Contd. from Page 3)

of designing new cybernetic devices. An Odessa group of specialists, for instance, designed a reading device with new principles of differing the letters. "I have never seen anything like it in operation," said Professor Boris Gnedenko, the well-known Soviet Cybernetics experts.

The documents of the session will be published in a collection and, specialists believe, will give an impetus to experiments in the most unexpected spheres connected with up-to-date radio-electronics.



Hundreds of displaced Algerian Moslem women and children live in this squalid village. Tattered children play on a rubbish heap beside chickens scratching among their droppings while the women try to maintain their families in reed shacks roofed with corrugated iron. Food is scarce.

ABOLITION OF MILITARY PACTS

Accra Conference Proposal

ACCRA, June 25, (Reuter).—The "World without the Bomb" Assembly here is expected to call for the abolition of all military pacts, including NATO and the Warsaw Pact and for the preparation of an international anti-nuclear bases convention.

Canon John Collins, Chairman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, has been elected Chairman of the Assembly's Council.

The abolition proposals are contained in a draft resolution which the Assembly's Committee on International Tensions will submit to today's plenary session.

It also proposes creation of nuclear-free zones in Africa and elsewhere and supports the idea of an international police force during disarmament, according to Assembly sources. The Committee suggests that regional mutual defence agreements should replace existing military pacts and recommends the strengthening of the U.N. and the International Court.

The Committee includes Mr. Anthony Greenwood, British Labour M.P., Mr. Geoffrey Bing, former Attorney-General of Ghana, and Sir Robert Watson.

KABUL, June 25.—Dr. Sleight, a specialist in planning and education, who had come to Kabul on behalf of UNESCO, left for Paris yesterday. Dr. Sleight came to Kabul to discuss teachers' training with Afghan officials. To bid him farewell, Mr. Sheriffe, the Director of Cultural Relations in the Ministry of Education, and some members of UNESCO were present at the airport.

Rusk To Begin

Key Talks

With Home Today

LONDON, June 25, (Reuter).—Mr. Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, today meets the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Home, for key talks on future developments in the Atlantic alliance.

The main factor in their survey is likely to be Britain's entry into the Common Market and its effect on vital policy issues like nuclear strategy, European defence, and world trade.

The two statesmen are also expected to discuss East-West relations in general, the Berlin problem, Laos, and the situation in the Formosa Straits.

Mr. Rusk, who is on a tour of the European States, last night began his London visit with a private meeting with Mr. Harold Macmillan, the British Prime Minister. Later the two went to a working dinner given by Lord Home, and attended by top officials, including Mr. Edward Heath, Britain's Common Market negotiator.

British officials say Lord Home is expected to raise United States opposition to associating Britain's neutral partners in the European Free Trade Area (EFTA) with the Common Market. Lack of suitable arrangements for Sweden, Austria and Switzerland could make British entry more difficult, observers here said.

MR. RISHTIYA MEETS

LEBANESE PREMIER

BEIRUT, June 25.—Mr. Sayed Kasim Rishtiya, the Afghan Minister Plenipotentiary in Beirut, met Mr. Rashid Qurami, the Lebanese Prime Minister on Saturday and exchanged views on matters related to further expansion of relations between the two countries.

More Indonesian Troops Land On West Irian

THE HAGUE, June 25, (DPA).—Indonesian paratroopers have landed on West Irian in the last 24 hours.

According to information released here yesterday, the Indonesian paratroop descents occurred along the south coast of West Irian, only about 50 kilometres from the border of Australian New Guinea.

Dutch sources said the Indonesian paratroopers, whose total strength is not yet known, landed near Merauke and are being engaged by Netherlands armed forces.

These sources said that during the night a substantial number of unidentified planes approached and circled the region of the southern New Guinea coast.

The Dutch authorities are considering the evacuation of some 400 Dutch women and children from Merauke.

The township has a population of about 3,000, including 2,500 Indonesians who have been living there for many years.

Dutch forces yesterday captured three Indonesians after a short exchange of fire in the Vogelkop peninsula in which one Indonesian was killed.

The Dutch authorities now hold a total of 270 captured Indonesian paratroopers.

BEATING RETREAT IN ELISABETHVILLE

ELISABETHVILLE, June 25, (Reuter).—Top United Nations and Kartange officials attended the ceremony of Beating Retreat by the massed bands of four Indian units serving with the U.N. forces here on Saturday.

Major-General Dewan Prem Chand, commanding the U.N. troops in Katanga, presided at the ceremony, accompanied by Brigadier R. S. Noropga, M.C., commanding the Indian independent brigade troops and Mr. Gamit Ghaleb, acting U.N. civilian chief.

Katanga officers present were Colonel M. Kyembe, Chief of staff of the Katanga Armed Forces, and Mr. Pous Sapwe, head of the Katanga National Police.

Jemadar Dalip Singh of the Rajputana Rifles, led and conducted the 11 musicians—the band of the Rajputana Rifles Regimental Centre. The pipes and drums of the Rajputana rifles, the EMT Madras Regiment and the 2nd Battalion,



PARK CINEMA:

For three days:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. new American film **GOYA AND THE DUCHESS**; starring: Ava Gardner, Anthony Franciosa, Amedeo Nazzari, Gino Cervi and Lea Padovani.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 p.m. American film **NO WHERE TO GO**.

At 7-30 p.m. Russian film **TWO CHEVALIERS**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **POLICE**; starring: Madhu Bala and Pradeep Kumar.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **DO BEHNEN**; starring: Shyama and Rajandra Kumar.

KABUL SPORTS

ROUND-UP

The following are the results of the games played in Kabul yesterday in the Spring Tournaments of the Ministry of Education:—

Football—Khushal Khan beat Naderia 2-0.

Hockey—Habibia drew with Rahman Baba.

Handball—Nejat beat School of Physical Training 1-0.

Volleyball—Rahman Baba beat School of Physical Training.

Tomorrow's Programme

Volleyball—Avicenna v Naderia. Habibia Playground 4-30 p.m.

Hockey—School of Accounting and Book Keeping v A.I.T. Habibia Playground, 4-30 p.m.

Football—Khushal Khan Newi Kabul, Habibia Playground, 4-30 p.m.

Situation In Algeria

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thousands on summer week-ends.

No Electricity

Most of the local restaurants and holiday villas were shut and there was no electricity because the OAS blew up the local electricity transformer 10 days ago.

Yesterday morning the broad white-painted base of the harbour lighthouse there was covered with huge O.A.S. slogans visible half a mile away and the exhortation: "If you want Bab el Oued (former O.A.S. bastion) come and try to get it!"

At midday, while European bathers sunbathed on the rocks and swam around the jetty, a van laden with Moslems and paintpots, plastered with the initials F.L.N. and A.L.N., of the National Liberation Front and National Liberation Army, drove up with an escort of Moslems on motor scooters.

With brushes and a paint roller they neatly painted the base of the harbour light green, obliterating all the O.A.S. signs. Some of them went for a swim before driving off.

The Moslems were unarmed, and Europeans looked on without raising any objection.

A week ago such a scene would have meant a gun battle, but now both the OAS and the FLN here are urging fraternal co-operation and the OAS has urged Europeans to stay.

Seventy polling stations will open in the European quarters of Algiers on referendum next Sunday. Although the OAS is now urging its supporters here to accept independence in co-operation with France-involving a "yes" vote—it is not expected that the Europeans poll will be very high.